ficient to overawe the strikers, and to-day there was no further violence.

In San Francisco the event of the day was the empaneling of a special Unied States grand jury by Judge Morrow to investigate the prevailing disorders. In the course of his charge to the jury, Judge Morrow said:

"That the passage of the mails over cerbeen retarded and obstructed there is no question. The regular receipt and dispatch mail over the roads of the Southern Pacific company have, in fact, been sus-pended at the San Francisco postoffice for a period of about two weeks. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? The railroads must be kept in operation if it is possible to do so with the force and appliances within reach. Any negligence in this respect is not excused by temporary difficulties. The present controversy be-tween the Southern Pacific and its employes appears to be in relation to the movement of Pullman cars. Both parties to this controversy have announced in the public press they have been ready and willing from the first to move freight cars and passenger trains without Pullman cars. In my opinion the situation has been of such extraordinary character and the interruption to commerce so serious and long continued as to have required of the railroad company to temporarily waive all questions concerning the make-up of regular trains, as the officers of the company claim they have done, and employ such resources as the company had in the movement of other trains in an effort to relieve the prevailing congestion and distress. This obligation I believe to have been a public duty, and that a failure to perform this with respect to the movement of mails and interstate commerce comes within the purpose of the statute. It is your duty to determine this question under the law and present the guilty parties to the court for prosecution.

"In this inquiry you will not limit your inquiry to the conduct of any particular class of persons, but carefully scrutinize the acts of all parties concerned, whether they are officers of the railroad company or employes, and without fear or favor or influence of any kind point in the proper manner the persons who have transgressed the law and imperiled the best interests of this State. In your inquiry you may find that the parties have so associated themselves together in their conduct as to bring them within the law of conspiracy."

PHELAN PUNISHED.

A. R. U. Leader Sent to Jail for Six

Months. CINCINNATI, July 13 .- Judge W. H. Taft, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered his decision to-day in the case of F. W. Phelan, charged with contempt of this court in impeding and obstructing the receiver of the Cincinnati Southern road, appointed by this court, in the management and operation of his road by directing and inciting the employes to leave his employ, and by interfering with the business of other roads with which the Southern road has business. The court room was crowded and large numbers were in the corridors. Many deputy marshals were in and about the court room, but their presence was not needed, as the utmost decorum was observed. The decision was very long, requiring a full hour to read it. The judge reviewed at great length the testlmony which, he declared, showed unmistakably that Phelan came here as the agent and co-worker with Debs to institute and direct a boycott determined on by the convention of the A. R. U. to force the railroads to break their contracts with the Pullman company in order to compel the latter to treat with its employes who, it appears are not eligible to membership in

the A. R. U. Phelan's denial of personal agency had no weight with the court, owto the evasive and flip-character of his testimony in the face of the telegrams passing between him and Dabs, as well as his public utterances. He knew the Cincinnati Southern road was in the hands of a receiver, and yet his first efforts were directed against it. The court found that he was the active agent here in an unlawful conspiracy with Debs and others to paralyze the business of the United States, or, in other words, to starve the Nation in order to force an employer into terms. The employes of the receiver had the right to join a labor union which should take joint action as to their terms of em-

ployment. It is of benefit to them and to public that laborers should unite in their common interest and for lawful purposes. But this combination was unlawful. It was a boycott. The employes of the railway companies had no grievance against their employers. Handling and hauling Pullman cars did not render their service any more burdensome. They had no complaint against the use of Pullman cars as cars. They came into no natural relation with Pullman in handling the cars. He paid them no wages. He did not regulate their hours or in any way determine their service. Simply to injure him in his business they were incited and encouraged to compel the railway companies to withdraw custom from him by threats of quitting their service, and actually quitting their service. The distinction between an ordinary lawful and peaceable strike entered upon to obtain concessions in the terms of the strikers' employment and a boycott is not a fanciful one or one which needs the power of fine distinction to determine which is which. Every laboring man recognizes the one or the other as quickly as the lawyer or the judge. The combina tion under discussion was a boycott. was so termed by Debs, Phelan and all engaged in it. Boycotts, though unaccompanied by violence or intimidation, have been pronounced unlawful in every State of the United States where the question has arisen unless it be in Minnesota, and they are held to be unlawful in England. But the illegal character of this combination, with Debs at its head and Phelan as an associate, does not depend alone on the general law of boycotts. The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. The railroads have become as necessary to life and health and comfort of the people of this country as are the arteries in the human body, and yet Debs and Pheian and their associates proposed by inciting the employes of all the railways in the country to suddenly quit their service without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their own employment to

whose acts they can lawfully exercise no control, to pay more wages to his em-The judge having found Phelan guilty as charged, said, in reference to the sentence that it was the duty of the court to enforce obedience to its orders. To do otherwise would court anarchy. The penalty for contempt, aggravated as this was, by a renewal of the contempt after warning, should be sufficient to enforce compliance with the orders of the circuit. The sentence was confinement for six months in the Warren county jail, at Lebanon, O., and the marshal was directed to immediately execute the order of the court. Pholan was taken on the 2 o'clock train to Lebanon by two deputy marshals. At an immense meeting of strikers tonight the chairman refused to permit any speeches except his own. He counseled patience and coolness. A resolution was

paralyze utterly all the traffic by which

pel Pullman, for whose acts neither the

the slightest degree responsible, and over

people live, and in this way to com-

nor the railway companies are in

passed to send an enormous petition to President Cleveland to remit or greatly mitigate Phelan's sentence. Held in Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.-Chief Deputy United States Marshal Nell arrived here to-day, having in custody ten strikers' sympathizers, arrested at Thayer, Mo., for obstructing trains. All were held in bonds of from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each. One of the prisoners, H. Garwood, is ex-Mayor of Thayer. He aided the strikers in preventing the running of trains. H. Peele, another of the accused, is city marshal of Thayer.

Colorado Striker Sentenced. DENVER, Col., July 13 .- Judge Hallet, of the United States District Court, continued hearing the cases of the railroad strikers to-day. As a result eight men were fortunate in having the contempt cases against

them dismissed. Frank Walters was re-

manded to await the action of the federal

grand jury. Edward Owen, of Trinidad, was sentenced to fifteen days' confinement for contempt of court.

AT ST. LOUIS.

How Debs's Offer Was Received-The Strike at an End.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13,-The news that President Debs had made a proposition to declare the railway strike off was received with surprise by the labor leaders here, as they had expected a different outcome and had contemplated extending the fight to all the labor unions in St. Louis. Secretary Religobber, of the Knights of Labor, President Hoffer, of the Federation of Labor, and others thought this would settle the strike fever in St. Louis.

Chairman Gays, of the General Managers' Association, said: "I am greatly pleased that this has been done, though so far as St. Louis railroads are concerned the strike has been ended for several days. The only way this action will affect us is that the general resumption of rallroad business will increase freight traffic here and thus compel the employ- and Mr. Wiman was released

ment of more men than are now at work. Not more than 60 per cent, of the strikers will be employed. Most of the roads have brought hundreds of men from Eastern cities and all of these who are found com-

petent will be retained." By an order issued to-day by Vice President and General Manager Hayes, of the Wabash, the track forces on the line, numbering about three thousand men, will go back to work, and the shops on all divisions, employing about one thousand men. will also be opened next Monday, Clerks and office men to the number of several thousand, who were thrown out of work because of the strike in all the large cities and towns on the line, will also return to work. In addition to these employes returning to work, many new men have been employed during the past few days to take the places of striking employes. The engineers and firemen who took advantage of the A. R. U. strike to go out in violation of their agreement for a restoration of the scale of wages in effect prior to last September will not be re-employed

At Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 13 .- A statement published here that President Debs had declared the great railway strike off had no effect on the striking A. R. U. men. Notices were at once posted by the local A. R. U. officials warning the strikers to pay no attention to idle rumors, as they were put in circulation to disconcert the men. The force of idle men was augmented to-day by the car men, who struck in a body, about one hundred men going out in sympathy for the A. R. U. men. A large force of militia and deputy United States marshals is still on duty at Baring Cross, but no disturbance occurred to-day. A special from Conway says great excitement prevails there over an attempt made last night to blow up a railroad bridge. A stick of dynamite was placed

age was done, however. Retail Clerks Speak. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13 .- In the retail clerks' national convention, to-day, the com-

under the bridge and was exploded by a

passenger train passing over it. Little dam-

mittee to which had been referred various recommendations reported as follows: "That matters referring to independent political action be rejected. While we claim that amelioration can be had through the ballot box, we think that the interest of our organization is best subserved by ig-noring politics entirely as a body, and this does not deprive any individual of independent political action. We fully agree that strikes and riots are not within keeping of American principles, and we oppose "We believe that the conditions of the wage-earners can be best improved and difficulties settled by arbitration. We there-

fore recommend the indorsement of compul-

sory State and national arbitration through-

out the land. The report was approved.

Great Northern Threatened. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 13 .- The developments to-day in the railroad situation are on the transcontinental lines. The Northern Pacific announced that those employes who are still out would be given until Sunday noon to reclaim their places, which will be declared vacant if not filled by them. The Great Northern is threatened with a tie-up. the American Railway Union stating they would tie up that road if it carried troops or munitions of war for the government during the present trouble. The Great Northern has stated, therefore, that its line is not at the service of the government for these purposes. Business on the various raidroads centering here was being handled as usual to-day.

President's Course Commended. CINCINNATI, July 13,-The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, a series of resolutions commending the patriotic course of President Cleveland in connection with the pending railroad strike.

The strike has been overcome here and its collapse was expected by the railways, Applications for reinstatement are refused. PH!LADELPHIA, July 13.-The Philadelphia Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions thanking the President of the United States for his resolute action in suppressing the riotous disturbances in Illinois, and warmly indorsing the President's

Strike on the C., J. & M. MARSHAL, Mich., July 13 .- The firemen, conductors, brakemen and a number of shopmen on the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road went out here this morning and not a wheel is turning. No reason was given by the strikers, but it is supposed to be on account of the road handling coal for the Grand Trunk, The firemen and shop men returned to work this afternoon, and new men are being hired in the traffic department to replace the striking conductors and brake-

Will Fill Strikers' Places.

TOLEDO, July 13.-The Toledo Association of Railroad Superintendents held a meeting to-day and decided that all places shall be filled at once and with new men if the strikers do not return, and that all roads will resume full traffic in the morning. They will pay no further attention to the strike. All the roads entering the city were represented at the meeting.

Santa Fe Trains Move at Dallas. DALLAS, Tex., July 13 .- Under the protection of United States marshals the Santa Fe moved its delayed passenger trains of yesterday with nonunion men in the cab. To-day's trains were gotten away an hour The Santa Fe officials have secured sufficient nonunion men to run all switch engines and business is moving as though

a strike was not on. Lawlessness Condemned. ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 13 .- The National Educational Association to-day biopted resolutions condemning the lawless features of the great strike, pronouncing for the supremacy of the law and the maintenance or social and political order, and commending President Claveland's wis-

done and demness.

Protected by Troops. OGDEN, U. T., July 13 .- A Southern Pacific train left here for San Francisco in two sections at 4 o'clock this afternoon, under the protection of United States troops. The train carries all delayed passengers and many tons of mail that accumutated during the strike.

Troops Not Yet Ordered Out. COLUMBUS, O., July 13.-Troops have not yet been ordered to the Hocking valley. The railroad company made no effort to move trains at Nelsonville to-day, but may

ty, is swearing in deputies to protect railroad property. Produced the Dispatches. DENVER, Col., July 13.-Charles E. Randall, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company's office, at Trinidad, to-day produced in the federal court, in obedience to sum-

to-morrow. Sheriff Riley, of Athens coun-

mons, the strike dispatches wanted by the

government.

Obitoary. ORANGE, N. J., July 13.-George Rox Graham, the veteran publisher and journalist, died at 3:30 this afternoon, of disease of the heart, at the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was identified with Charles Peterson in the management of the Gentlemen's Magazine in 1840, and later established Graham's Magazine. In 1864, he bought the North American, in Philadelphia, but financial reverses caused him to lese control of all his publications. Through the liberality of George W. Childs Mr. Graham was maintained in Orange Memorial Hospital from 1887 to the time of his death.

BOSTON, July 13.-Rev. Father Michael Moran, for the last twenty-two years paster of St. Stephen's Church, is dead, aged sixty-one years. Father Moran has repeatedly refused to be raised to a hishopric.

DEDHAM, Mass., July 13 .- Judge Alonzo Wentworth, who shot himself in the

head last week, is dead. Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 13.-Arrived: umbia, from Hamburg; Grecian, from Glasgow; Germanic, from Liverpool LIVERPOOL, July 13.-Arrived: Nomadic, from New York. HAMBURG, July 13 .- Arrived: Normannia, from New York. BALTIMORE, July 13 .- Arrived: Darmstadt, from Bremen. BREMEN. July 13 .- Arrived: Trave, from New York.

from New York. Wiman Released on Bail. NEW YORK, July 13 .- Judge Barrett has granted an order admitting Erastus Wiman to \$30,000 bail. The bond was signed by Charles B. Rouss, a dry goods merchant,

BLOWHEAD. July 13.-Passed: Umbria.

DEPEW ON THE STRIKE

POPULISTS AND LABOR AGITATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TROUBLE.

President Debs's Scheme, and How It was Carried Out-The Suppression of Disorder.

LONDON, July 14.-Chauncey M. Depew, at the request of that paper, has favored the Times with the following statement by cable of the general causes and real United States. The Times granted the Associated Press correspondent permission to cable the interview to the United

"The labor troubles in the United States are due to the long-continued industrial the ambitious effort of Mr. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, to absorb all organizations of railway employes into one. The success of the disorder and the delay in suppressing it were owing to the heretofore undefined boundary between State and federal authority. The financial crisis last year crippled many enterprises, and the uncertainties of tariff legislation which have followed prevented recovery and closed the majority ward manner. We offer to declare the of the mills and furnaces. This has made the number of unemployed greater than we have ever known. The abrupt and permanent curtailment of production and consumption has been felt in every department of American activity. From the farm to the factory every business has propor tionately suffered and the distress among workingmen has been correspondingly severe. There is universal unrest and almost frantic desire for anything in place

of present conditions. "The Populist party found in this situation its opportunity, or rather the situation created the party. The idea which its members gather from its teaching is that liberty means the right to violate law and violently stop or seize railroads and industries, providing the lawbreakers are poor and are sufficiently strong to defeat or of the community. In the States where this party is in power, strikes, lockouts, boycotts and suppressions of railway traffic receive direct assistance or passive permission from the authorities. With these unprecedented industrial conditions and the anomalous political relations in a few States, the elements were favorable for what, in Latin countries, would be revolution, and with Anglo-Saxons riots, at first successful, and then reason asserts itself and firmly enforces the law, The delay and disappointments in tariff legislation at Washington impaired the confidence of the country in the ability of this Congress to provide measures of relief or to discover its

incompetency and adjourn. An appeal to the country would lead, as every one believes, to an immediate and decisive re-"Our railroads have about 175,000 miles of trackage and one million of employes. Among the employes the locomotive engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen and others have each their organization or brotherhoods. These labor organizations have become conservative with time, and their contracts with the companies are in-

violable. The locomotive engineers are the

strongest and richest of American labor

unions, and their agreements, while not

enforceable at law, are adhered to with

scrupulous honor.

DEBS'S SCHEME. "Mr. Debs was for many years a high and popular official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the editor of labor magazine of advanced socialistic and somewhat anarchistic views. He conceived the idea of breaking up the existing organizations and gathering the railway world into his order. His scheme was attractive. The initiation fees were only \$1 and the annual dues 25 cents. The order was to control the railways and coerce their managers. Debs was beginning with a million of dollars in his treasury and possessing an income of \$250,000. He made his first appeal to the switchmen and selected the Great Northern road for his attack. This line had been built paralleling the Northern Pacific, had forced the latter into bankruptcy and could not afford a tie-up. After a few days the managers of that line surrendered. Debs's victory surprised himself by its completeness and far-reaching consequences. East of Chicago and in the older and thickly settled States the old organiza-

tions stood firm against him. He must again demonstrate power. "Finding no real or imaginary grievances on any railway, he chose to make his fight upon the trouble between the Pullman car company and the mechanics in its shops over the construction of some hundreds of freight cars for various railroads. Debs ordered a boycott of the Pullman cars, and, on the refusal of the railways to break their contracts with the Pullman company and inflict nameless cruelties upon their passengers, he ordered their lines closed. Trains were stopped wherever telegrams reached them, traffic ceased and business was paralyzed over about two-thirds of the area of the United States. The reliance of the strikers was upon the impotence of the State governments and the friendship of the local authorities. They could confidently count upon the co-operation of rival local politicians. The industrial and financial distress gave them general sympathy though their action intensified the suffer-

ing a thousand fold. "The results proved how well Debs and his associates understood the powerlessness of the States to control the situation. With the exception of three transcontinental lines, all our railroads are chartered by the several States. State laws have permitted consolidation of connecting roads, so that many companies run through several States, as one company under one management, but the portion of the line in each State is still wholly subject to its charter in that State. The State governments, often controlled by opposite parties, have no joint or common action. Sympathy with strikers in Illinois at one end, at California, two thousand miles off, at the other. stops travel and traffic. State autonomy reached its perilous condition when the Governor of Elinois gave great moral support to the strike by rebuking President Cleveland and virtually ordering the United States forces out of his territory. It reached its ridiculous stage when the Governor of California requested a permit from the strike leader to visit his capital, which was contemptuously refused.

AN ILLUSION DISPELLED. "The popular belief has always been that the national government could not act in repressing riots or disorders until requested to by the State authorities of a commonwealth which was unable to cope with the insurrection. President Cleveland is sluggish, but courageous. Legislation following the civil war had given the general government powers unused and forgotten. Congress, ir enacting the interstate-commerce law, has assumed to regulate commerce between the States and unconsciously with it the responsibility to keep open interstate lines as national highways. The President having satisfied himself as to his towers did not hesitate in the performance of his duties. After President Cleveland's proclamation it required a few days for the general public and the strike leaders to grasp the idea that the President was in earnest, and the army and navy in motion when this gigantic conspiracy collapsed as suddenly as it had organized. "The losses occasioned by the strike are enormous, but it is destined to prove of incalculable benefit to the country. The national idea has been strengthened and broadened. Safe anchorage has been found for persons and property. One of the hopeful features of the situation has been the unmistakable display of loyalty in the South. The so-called rebel States unanimously de

er to restore order before everything else. 'We surrendered,' they said, 'to a government with ample power to enforce the law, and we will live under no other." "The far-reaching results of this short revolution can be briefly stated. Interstate railroads are national highways, which the government will keep open at any cost, and method will be provided for the settlement of differences with their employes, The general government will and a way to protect the citizens of the States, who in a arger sense are citizens of the United States, from the cowardice of all State officers or their corrupt sympathy with the law-breakers. Every vested interest is more secure and the rights of every one more safe. Legitimate labor is better protected

manded the intervention of the federal pow-

and more sure of its rights and of justice." Shriners Will Meet at Denver.

bles of the Mystic Shrine, has decided to have the annual session of the Imperial Council held at Denver, Col., July 24 and 25, as originally fixed, notwithstanding many requests from Eastern and Western members advising a postponement on account of raffroad and labor troubles. Colonel Hudson says the roads are now open and the prospects for the following week are that the service will resume its normal condition.

WILL NOT AID.

(Concluded from First Page.) the Railway Union to stop the strike; hereafter they must appeal to the railway managers. The burden of further troubles and loss of business must rest on their shoulders. Mr. Debs added that there had been no relaxation of the strike. It is on in force and would remain so until an affirmameaning of the labor troubles in the tive answer came from the general managers. If such an answer were received the strike would end in twenty minutes. He intimated that the union had reserve forces which it would call into action, and that they would be felt in their full strength if necessary. He said labor unions were waiting patiently to be called upon to join in a sympathetic strike, and declared that depression, and this strike was caused by twelve or fitzen were to-day induced to wait till an answer had been received from the general managers.

> Calls It a Fair Offer. NEW YORK, July 13.-The World this

morning prints the following telegram from "We have acceded to the requests of thousands of people not directly concerned In the strike, but affected by it, to make a proposition of peace. We have responded to this appeal in a manly and straightforstrike off and make as the only condition that the men who went out be permitted to return to their former positions. We except, of course, those against whom there are any charges of violence. We make marked concessions in this offer, but are willing to make them in the light of the great industrial depression that has been a concomitant of the strike. We could make no fairer offer, nor one that more abundantly considers the interests of the whole people. It is now in the hands of the railroad managers. If they accept it the trouble is ended. If they refuse, we will renew the fight and follow it up to the bitter end. And if they refuse, we will then see what there is in public sentiment."

FIGHT WILL GO ON.

Sovereign Says He Will Stand by the A. R. U. CHICAGO, July 13.-Grand Master Workman Sovereign was seen this evening after he had received the decision of the manoverawe the ordinary peace establishment | agers' association and the Federation of

Labor. "Well," said he, "the general managers treat us with silent contempt and condemn us to death, do they? I suppose they expect us to die without any resistance, but they are mistaken. We will make a struggle. We shall try to tie up all of the roads. But if we cannot do that we can at least tie up one road and keep it tied up. I have seen Debs to-night, and we all agree that there is but one thing to do, and that is to fight on to the end, and with renewed en-

As to the declaration of the Federation of Labor, Sovereign said: "It is too verbose to merit much consideration. It is far better as to its rhetoric than as to its logic We are in a crisis. This document deals with theories; what we need is action. Sympathy is not what we want. We want a coalition of forces against corporate powers, and unless we can get it we might as well at once consent to be serfs. This decaration can have no effect on the strike. Up to this time these people have given us no assistance. The strike has just begun. I think the position taken by the Federation of Labor will only weaken their own forces. They have served others with notice that if they get into trouble they may expect sympathy only from the other labor organizations. And that is exactly what they will get. I believe the local unions will give us their support. This conference cannot prevent that. It is trying to force single-handed fight, and refuses its help n time of need. 'As you have meted unto others, so it shall be meted unto you." shall certainly take no official notice of this action of the Federation. I see no way but to fight it to a finish, and shall stand by the American Railway Union until they

Will Die Game. NEW YORK, July 13 .- The World this morning prints the following dispatch, sent to it by J. R. Sovereign, general master

call the strike off.'

workman of the Knights of Labor: "The propositions presented by Mayor Hopkins to the board of railway managers at the request of the American Railway Union, in which it was proposed to call the strike of: at once if the managers would consent to re-amploy strikers without prejudice, except those guilty of unlawful acts, has not yet been answered. But in view of the intimation from reliable sources that the proposition will not joint meeting of the accepted. board of the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor decided that unless a favorable reply was received by to-morrow noon the strike will be renewed with increased vigor and fought to a finish, and that the public will be asked to address no appeals to the strike managers asking that the strike be declared off in the interest of business of the traveling public, but that hereafter all such appeals be addressed to the railway managers. We have met them more than half way, and if the railway managers will not meet us in the same spirit we will exhaust every resource at our command, and die game if we lose."

FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Judge Grosscup Invites Inquiry Into

Acts of Railway Managers. CHICAGO, July 13 .- Judge Grosscup called the federal grand jury before him to-day and delivered to that body further instructions regarding the scope of the investigation of the strike. The Judge told the grand jury that it is their duty to investigate the railroads if evidence is presented to them that the roads have violated the law. The grand jury was called into court shortly before noon. After hearing a statement from the foreman that the jurges desired to adjourn this evening until Tuesday in order to return to their homes for Sunday and giving his consent thereto, the court said: "I have something more I want to say to you. It is my duty to give you further instructions. No man is above the law. The line of criminality is not drawn between classes, but between those who violate the law and those who do not. The fact that a man occupies a high position does not exempt him from indick ment or trial. The fact that a man occu pies a lower position does not preclude him from making known his grievances. Your door ought to be open to all who may come with evidence that is tangible and not based on mere hearsay. It is stated in the public prints that some of our fellow-citizens believe that the interference with the mails and interstate commerce was the result of a conspiracy among men higher in the railroads than employes. If two or more men wrongfully agreed, either for the purpose of creating public sympathy or for any other purpose, to have the mails or interstate commerce stopped they are guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men agreed wrongfully among themselves, for the purpose of creating public sympathy. to discharge men, intending that their discharge would stop the passage of the mails or interstate commerce, they are guilty of conspiracy. If two or more men wrongfully agreed not to employ men to take the places of men who had quit work, but allowed the trains to stand still, in order to create public sympathy, they would be guilty of conspiracy, unless the circumstances were such that the employment of new men would lead to denger to those men or to the public interests. Every man is entitled to bring his complaint if he brings it with tangible evidence. It is the duty, as well as the pleasure, of the district attorney to submit such evidence to you f it is presented, and it is your duty to District Attorney Milchrist is preparing to begin civil proceedings against Debs and

the other strike leaders, that is, to cite them into court to answer for contempt in violating the injunction. This will include Debs, Howard, Rogers, Kellher and other officers and directors of the union who have not been indicted. The contempt charges will be heard by Judge Woods and Judge Grosscup, who jointly issued the in-

junction. Stockyards Strike Over.

CHICAGO, July 13.-Strikers were not interfering to-day with the work at the stock-yards packing houses. Stock was being received and slaughtered in all the larger houses. Many of the strikers went back to work this morning and the places of others were filled by strangers. The strike was looked upon as broken, and i was stated no further trouble was looked for. Swift & Co. killed 100 cattle this morning, Morr's 500 and Armour Among the stock-yards strikers who returned to work this morning were nine PITTSBURG, July 13 .- Col. Thomas Hud- | engineers, nine telegraphers and twenty son, imperial potentate Oriental Order No- clerks and vardmasters

GREAT RIOTS OF 1877

LABOR WENT MAD AT THIS SEASON JUST SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO.

An Enormous Railroad Strike That Ended in the Most Dreadful Scenes in American Labor History.

New York Press. At this time seventeen years ago the mutterings that preceded the most dangerous strike in the history of the country were just beginning to be heard, and labor was girding up its loins for the most desperate and far-reaching, though not the most powerful, struggle it has ever made. The strikers fought madly, and passion and violence took the place of brains and craft. The chief cause of the conflict was a quite general reduction of 10 per cent. in the pay of railroad employes. Before July and August of that year were ended 100,000 men had been engaged in the struggle, and two thousand miles of railroad from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, as far south as Baltimore, had been tied up. There is food for reflection in a comparison of the conflict of that memorable year to the labor troubles of the present. The great contest of 1877 began insignificantly enough with the strike of forty brakemen and f.remen on the Baltimore & Ohio road at Baltimore on July 14. In five days the strike had stopped every wheel on the Baltimore & Ohio and had extended to the Pennsylvania road, and on the 20th Battimore found itself stained with blood. The Sixth Maryland Regiment of militia had been stoned by a mob of strikers and their sympathizers, and without waiting for orders had fired on their assailants. A pitched battle followed, in which nine men were killed and forty

more or less wounded. THE PITTSBURG RIOTS. The passions of the Pennsylvania railroad strikers at Pittsburg took fire from the fighting in Baltimore, and the events that followed in Pittsburg were what served to keep red the memory of the strike of '77. The Pittsburg strikers had proved themthe Pennsylvania State Guard from Philadelphia reached the city, the greater proportion of them being boys from twenty to twenty-five years. At 5 o'clock in the after-noon they had their first taste of grim war, for at that hour they undertook to clear a mob of roughs and strikers that had gataered at Twenty-eighth street. They were stoned mercilessly, and finally fired on their assailants. Sixteen of the mob were killed and many wounded, and the rest transformed into demons, burning with a fever of destructiveness and lost to all sense of restraint or of danger. They broke into gun shops and five thousand them came back to the battle strongly armed. Those who had no shotguns or rifles had clubs and stones. midnight there were twenty thousand of them. They attacked a roundhouse in which the young guardsmen, to the number of eight hundred, had intrenched themselves. Three or four pieces of ordnance were trained on the besieged. The inexperienced gunners were shot down, one after another, with still others always to take their places. Exasperated by the failure of the cannon to dislodge the guardsmen. the strikers undertook to roast alive the men in the roundhouse. Oil cars were set on fire and pushed toward the building, but fell short of their destination; buildings in the vicinity were fired; the torch was applied indiscriminately to freight cars and to private property, and the firemen were driven off when they attempted to quench the flames. The night was lit up all about the roundhouse with a sea of flames, and the position of the besieged became desperate. The heat was unbearable, sparks were flying everywhere and it began to look as if the strikers would have their way and the guardsmen would be roasted out. A car loaded with coke was drenched with kerosene and sent flying down the track as far as the men dared go within range from the guardsmen's muskets. That, too, fell short of its destination, and, while the strikers withdrew to study new methods, the military, at 7 in the morning, took advantage of the lull, left the building and retreated,

under fire, across the Allegheny river, where they disbanded. BLOOD AND DESTRUCTION. The success of the strikers only whetted their appetite, and the scenes that followed all that Sunday would fit the descriptions Dickens wrote in "Barnaby Rudge" of the No Popery riots. The mob devoted itself first to burning railroad property, and during the day some two thousand freight cars were destroyed, together with nearly every railroad building in Pittsburg, including the Union Depot. the total loss to the railroads being in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. All day men, women and children carried booty from the plundered freight cars through the streets of the city. At night the madmen who had been carrying on their work of destruction for twenty-four hours without rest renewed

their strength with liquor. Drug stores and saloons were broken open and looted, and work was begun on the destruction of other private property for the sake of robbery and the joy of destruction. This aroused the citizens, who had hitherto made no effort to stop the lawlessness and by Monday morning private companies were organized for protection, and with the assistance of the police the rioters, spent with their two nights and one day of lawlessness, were dispersed. In al twenty-two strikers and three militiamen were killed during the riots. Lesser riots followed in Hornellsville, Buffalo, Columbus, O.; Reading, Pa.; Fort Wayne, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Toledo and many other cities, especially the West. A riot which took place Chicago on the 26th of July resulted in the killing of twenty men in a battle between the strikers and a force of two hundred police officers. Even the San Francisco hoodlums caught the fever and brought about a bloody fight on the 26th. Fears of a riot in this city aroused by a mass meeting held in Tompkins square on the 25th and at Cooper Union on the 26th to express sympathy with the strikers were not realized. The condition of the whole country was at a crisis on the 26th of July, but the strikers had reached the public feeling was turning against them. and suddenly they wavered and gave way By the 27th of July the country was safe from the gravest danger through which it had passed since the battle of Gettys-

burg was fought. Nearly all of the strikers returned to work at their former The miners' strikes and riots in the coal regions followed at once, however, and by the 1st of August Scranton, Pa., had become a storm center around which there were nearly fifty thousand striking miners. desperate because their wages had been reduced till it was scarcely possible to live. Many of them made not more than \$15 a month, and the average for laborers was, perhaps, somewhat lower than that, Rioters seized Nanticoke, Plymouth and Kingston, and a rlot took place in Scranton is which the Mayor of the town was wounded and four or five men were killed. Unlike the railroad strikes, the miners' revolt was generally successful, an average advance of 10 per cent. in wages being gained.

A Point Worth Considering.

New York Independent. It is high time that organized labor should be treated as organized capital was long ago and placed under responsibility to the law as a corporate organization. All the mischief done by irresponsible capitalistic trusts in twenty years does not amount to the wreck and waste of the anarchy of this Pullman strike. There is no good in single arrests here and there. The great crime against society is not done by individual rioters, but by organized labor wielded by Debs and his associates. The trouble is that irresponsible organization has been allowed. If labor is allowed to organize for such po erful combination, soclety must be assured against danger to life, liberty and property by requiring labor to organize under responsible managers and | pended. strict responsibility to the law.

An Unacceptable Alternative. The Outlook

The American people have been increasingly restless under a system which puts the highways of the Nation under the monopolistic control of legal and orderly corporations, and the Outlook has freely and

frequently criticised that system. But the American people will never exchange i for one which puts them under the cantrol of a body like the American Rallway Union, not recognized by the law, not obedient to it, and entirely oblivious of the interests, welfare and rights of the public. Law-Abiding Men. Philadelphia North American.

It will be noted that the grand jury which found the indictments acted upon yesterday, are nonresidents of Chicago. They are all citizens of rural sections of Illinois, who thus reflect the working of



The Laboring Man Speaks.

MONON, Ind., May 10, 1894 Lyon Medicine Company, Indianapolis, Gents-I think it my duty to send this statement to you of the benefit I have received from "Lyon's Seven Wonders." have been afflicted for twenty years with stomach trouble of the severest nature. Would have seasons of the severest suffering from one to two months at a time. Between these times of suffering was never longer than three months. There was never any time that I was entirely free from misery more or less. These spells of great suffering would sometimes come on with sickness and vomiting, and other times would come on in form of rheuma-tism, but would finally center itself in my stomach. I have doctored with a great many physicians, but none of them ould tell me what the trouble was. I was unable to get relief until I got "Lyon's Seven Wonders." It is now sixty days since I began taking this medicine and

PRICE. - - \$1 PER BOX

am now for the first time in twenty years

free from pain and misery. I am com-pelled to say it is a blessing to a poor man. J. J. HACKETT, Blacksmith.

For sale by all Druggists.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

men's minds in the regions where the evil effects of this agitation have not been felt. The farmers of the West have, for many years, been at war with the railroads, but they never resorted to lawless methods, and they can have no sympathy therewith. The man who gets a grip upon a piece of ground is tolerably sure to be found a law-abiding citizen in every crisis, and this is one fact the country can at this time contemplate with great satisfaction.

COXEYITES TAKE A TRAIN.

Seattle Commonwealers Riding Uninvited Through Michigan.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 13 .- Three hundred Seattle commonwealers who have been threatening to seize trains here the past two days bearded a Michigan Central train bound for Bay City to-night. The train selves too powerful for the police to cope crew permitted them to remain aboard with, and on the 21st the First Division of | rather than incur the danger of their doing damage to lives and property. The wealers had contracted with the owners of the steamer Flora at Detroit to carry them to Detroit at \$1.33 per head, but falled to raise the price of transportation.

WELLMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Fears that It has Met with Disaster Off Spitzbergen. LONDON, July 14 .- A dispatch to the Times from Tromsoe, in the north of Norway, says that the yacht Saide, of the Reyal Yacht squadron, touched at Danes island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on July 6. The yachtsmen found on the island Professor Oyen, the geologist, who was left there by the American polar expedition under Walter Wellman to await their return and guard the depot established on the island. Nothing had been heard of the expedition since their steamer, the Rachvald Jarl, left Danes island. The Saide started on a search for her, but found all the routes blocked by ice. The yacht met an experienced walrus hunter, Captain Johannesen, coming from the northwest. It was his opinion that the Ragnvald Jarl had been beset by ice and

Attempt to Destroy an Ironclad. TOULON, July 13.-The authorities are investigating what appears to be the attempt of an Anarchist to destroy by fire the new French ironclad Carnot, which was launched yesterday. Just previous to launching the ironclad one of the dockyard officials discovered smoke issuing from the hold of the vessel. An alarm was promptly given, and it was found that the fire had only just been started, and therefore it was easily extinguished. The flames had been started in a manner which leaves no room for doubt that it was a plot to destroy the ship. A large bottle of turpentine had been emptied over the woodwork of the hold in a manner well calculated to cause a rapid spread of the fire. Near the bottle a box of matches was found, and several burned matches were around the spot where the flames burst forth. It is reported that one of the dockyards workmen, suspected of being an Anarchist, was shortly afterwards arrested, and confessed that he and two accomplices planned to

set fire to the Carnot. Two Girls Assaulted by Officers. DUBLIN, July 13 .- The Freeman's Journal to-day publishes a startling account of a scandal which has occurred at Bierr, Kings county, the headquarters of the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians). According to the story, a few nights ago some of the officers of the Leinster Regiment, masked and disguised, forcibly entered the rooms of some female servants, assaulted two of them and then fied. The officers, in their flight, it is added, rushed past a sentry, who challenged them and, upon their refusal to halt, the sentry thrust his bayonet into one of them and shouted for the guard to turn out,

The guard turned out promptly, and the officers were arrested. The two girls who were assaulted have sworn to complaints against the prisoners. Ano her Plot Against the Czar. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13 .- The police of Kirpatschnaja recently arrested a Polish student who was suspected of being a member of a Nihilist society. Upon searching his lodgings an English-made bomb was found. Further investigaton enabled the police to arrest another student and the latter's sister. These three arrests led to the discovery of certain documents of an incriminating nature. The brother and sister, it appears, had long been sought after by the police. The judicial inquiry which followed is said to have revealed an extensive plot against the life of the Czar.

Many Cases of Cholera. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.-There were 143 new cases of cholera and 54 deaths from that disease reported here yesterday.

Two Brothers Hanged. RALEIGH, N. C., July 13 .- Two brothers, Tom and Calvin Colley, white men, aged twenty-seven and twenty-two, were hanged to-day at Louisburg, the execution being private. In June, 1892, these men killed harles Tucker, a Jewish peddler, carried his body into a neighboring thicket and

covered it with brush. A year afterwards

the crime was discovered.

Counterfeit Municipal Bonds. NEW YORK. July 13 .- Counterfeits are alleged to be in existence of consolidated per cent, bonds of Erie, Pa. This is the first instance known of the counterfeiting of municipal bonds.

Supposed Incendiary Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13 .- Fifteen

business houses and two residences were burned in New Berlin to-day. Loss, about 200,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary. Insurance Decision.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13 .- Judge Childs. of the State Supreme Court, has decided that a fire insurance company is not liable for loss upon a building on leased ground.

Kentucky Out of Cash. FRANKFORT, Ky., July 13.-The State is out of cash. Payments have been sus-

When It Is a Law. New York Commercial Advertiser.

When that compulsory arbitration bill becomes a law it will be worth something to a shrewd man to be an arbitrator. The railway companies will be forced to show all their books and their exact financial condition and the shrewd arbitrators will know whether to buy or sell rallway stock.

He Will Have No "Next Time."

Philadelphia Press. The next time Debs wants to strike he will probably know enough to tackle something near his size. The government of the United States is considerably too much

for him.

A Right That Mast Not Be.

Woe to any who shall endeavor to sow the seeds of distrust and strife between

National Tube Works WROUGHT-IRON PHP B Gas, Steam and Water

Botler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Pittings (black and galvanized, Vives, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Sorew Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hese, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with plies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lamber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipa.

Knight & Jillson S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND

Commencing July 17, Corman's Great Play.

AIR PERFORMANCES!

With a strong cast of METROPOLITAN PLAYERS,

Under the Direction of Mr. Frederick Lorraine.

ADMISSION, : : 25 cents FAIRVIEW PARK

Now Open for the Season

The park has been considerably improved and meals are now served to order at the pavilion. Carriage parties may enter the park at the east gate from Illinois street, hitching posts having been provided just

inside the gate. To the Citizens of Indianapolis. On account of a quarrel, ending in a terrible tragedy at a certain wayside house near the city of Indianapolis, the press and public, during the excitement, have with one accord, and without due consideration, condemned all summer and amusement resorts within the city limits. As general manager and amusement director, we deem it our duty, and for the interest of the proprietors of Pompeii Park, to issue this card to the citizens of Indianapolis. Pompell Park was opened July 4, giving what the proprietors thought and those who have so liberally extended their patronage to us, a long-felt want to the people of Indianapolis. The public know that the press, one and all, have agitated for a first-class summer and amusement resort, where ladies, gentlemen, fathers, mothers and their children could spend the summer evenings with little expenditure, and where they would be free from rudeness and insults. We claim Pompeil Park to be such a place, and since the park has been opened no complaints from any person or persons have been made, The rules of the park are placed in conspicuous places, and where visitors cannot curred, and that was unknown to press or public. Several gentlemen behaved a little indiscreet. The proprietors immediately had two of them arrested, and they were dealt with according to law. This alone should prove to the public that the park is for respectable people only. The proprietors have expended upwards of \$5,000, built an elegant theater and laid out beautiful grounds, which are free to the public. A first-class band is engaged; also a company of well-known performers, and every day, from 4 to 6 p. m., the whole performance is given free. To prove that this statement is correct, we have secured the signatures of several highly and well-known citizens, who indorse and youch for the truthfulness of this card. (Signed) G. H. Hamilton, General Manager; Frederick Renolds, Amusement

Director; B. J. White, Constable; G. W. Winpenney, H. B. Howland, Louis Grim. BASEBALL

TO-DAY AND MONDAY AND TUESDAY. SIOUX CITY VS. INDIANAPOLIS

Admission-25c; grand stand, 50c. Ladies, 25c. Games called at 4 r. M. July 18, 19 and 21-DETROIT.

questions of the rights of the United States government to live anywhere on its own soil, and to crush out treason under whatever guise it comes.

State and Nation, by hasty or designing

What Pullman Should Have Done. New York Commercial Advertiser. Sovereign says in his frantic address to

his chivalrie Knights: "Mr. Pullman cries poverty to his starying employes and then retreats to his princely summer mansion on Pullman isl-and, in the St. Lawrence river, and wires the business men of Chicago that he has nothing to arbitrate. Like Nero, he laugha in luxury while the devoted martyrs burn. That's it! Pullman is a rich man and prejudice must be aroused against him. At the first sign of trouble Fullman should

have gone into the woods and taken up his abode in a hollow log. The fact that he is luxuriating in a hotel on the St. I awrence is aggravating. And yet his striking workmen in the pretty town of Pullman are living in homes which would fifty years ago have been regarded as palatial and offensively luxurious

Nothing to Arbitrate. Philadelphia Times

A labor dispute is a proper subject for arbitration, but there is no dispute whatever between the railroads and their striking employes as to wages or terms of labor. The cause of labor is therefore not involved in the controversy.

Booming Matthews.

Washington Post. Governor Matthews ought to experience no great difficulty in making connections with the "some good Western maa" meve-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.